NUMBER 3.

M. MAGLBAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS: If paid within three months, . . \$3 00

It paid within three months after the

close of the year, 4 00

If not paid within that time, . . . 5 00 Two new subscribers will be entitled to the paper the first year for five dollars, paid at the time of subscribing; and five new subscribers for ten dollars paid at the time of subscribing. No paper to be discontinued but at the option of the editor till arrearages are paid.

cents, each subsequent insertion.

Persons sending in advertisements are reques t c to specify the number of times they are to be inserted; otherwise they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

The Postage wast be paid on all commu-

Cultivation of Cotton.

Report on the Cultivation of Cotton, read before the Pes Dee Agricultural Society at its Semiannual meeting in October 1839, by the Hon. John Campbell,

The first object of consideration in the cultivation of cotton is the selection of a soil suited to its production. But as every variety of soil within the limits of the Pee Dee country of sufficient fertility, is found under a judicious system of cultivation to yield a good return for the labor bestowed upon it, and as a committee has been appointed by this society to report particularly upon manures, it is thought unnecessary to make any comment upon this branch of the subject except to remark, that from an exhausted soil, or one naturally poor, and unimproved by art, it is vain for the planter even with the most prorable seasons, to expect an abundant harvest.

The field being selected and the proper season having arrived, the first operation is to prepare it for planting.

In properly preparing land for planting short staple cotton good plougning is indispensable, and among the rules which may be turned and effectually pulverized; and jured, and the circulation of the cap too the depth of furrow on all lands should be much checked. Ploughs of rarious mowill admit, but not deeper, and from the violation of this rule which nature has provided as a criterion, thin soils are sometimes much injured.

Light and dry mould, that are easily pulverized may be ploughed immediately before planting. But on clayey so ls, where the extremes of wet and dry present the the disagreeable alternatives of mire or clods, the best season of ploughing is often short and critical, and such soils should when practicable be ploughed early in the winter, that they may by the ac ion of the frost be rendered friable and more easy of

The usual and best method of planting cotton is on ridges, the cent es of which vary in distance from three and a half to sev en feet, in proportion as the soil is more or less fertile. The ridges being widest upon the more fertile soils, where from the larger size to which this plant attains, it requires the greater distance to admit the influence of the sun and the circulation of the air .-Upon all soils the observance of this rule is important, but particularly up n such as are backward in bringing cotton to maturity. The ridges are formed according to circoinstances either by the plough alone drawn by one or more horses, or by the plough and hoe.

The land being thus prepared, the object is to plant.

Cotton being produced in all the Suothern and Southwestern States, over a territory embracing a considerable variety of climate, is planted at different times from the the fields to the storms and frosts of winmiddle of March to the first of May. As a ter. universal rule however, it may be remarked, that the planter should select the earliest subject to a great variety of diseases, some plants very largely, can carry on that sysperiod that is consistent with safety. Confident that let human systems vary as they in the fruit only. Some have supposed that may, the approach of that season which all of these diseases proceet from insects. wakes up the vegetable creation from the his seed to the earth, that if he has discharged like animals, vogetables extract a fluid from plant of course a proportionate quantity of his duty in preparing his land for their reception, his labor will not be in vain. In the region embraced by the Pee Dee Agricultural Society, the best time for planting | mote their health or to produce disease .is during the month of April, commencing about the second week and completing the It rarely, indeed it almost never, occurs, where lands have been well prepared, that there is a failure in the stand.

The seed are planted either in dril's, in checks or in chops. But the most usual and convenient method when seed are abundan', is to sow in drills run on the tops vide against many of the diseases to which of the ridges and to cover lightly with a plough constructed for the purpose. If the weather is moist and warm the plant will appear in a few days, if the contrary the no doubt been much retarded by the secluseed will remain for weeks without vegeta- ded state in which the cultivators of the ting. The stand of cotton is sometimes soil have generally lived, and the want of it, will greatly add to its value. The other make good glue; but it will never harden. injured by heavy floods of rain falling shortly that patient and continued observation neafter planting, succeeded by drought, formseed are unable to penetrate. Light some of Treasurer, and the effects of are not subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil, and on stiff lands level united by the subject to this evil. are not subject to this eval, and or similarly other external agents to which the plant may horses—little land for provision—greatly ture almost imperceptible, nothing is equal and Eclipse were extraordinary racers and "whose stock were particularly neat and of the plant may horses—little land for provision—greatly ture almost imperceptible, nothing is equal and Eclipse were extraordinary racers and "whose stock were particularly neat and of sowing the seed and leaving them exposed be subjected. A state of things which it is more ease and comfort in the cultivation, to isinglass boiled in spirits of wine. until after a rain when they should be rapid. hoped that this society, now in its infancy, and above all, that under such a system, the

moisture absorbed at such a time will occa- the limits of its influence. sion the seed to vegetate before another rain has fallen and another crust has form-

inserted for one dollar the first time, and fifty ted in the management of his crop by the its value, the commission will briefly refer to bure provided for the corn lands. in common language, "to chop out."

This operation is performed by drawing the hoe rapidly across the drill at short interva's, leaving between each chop three or four plants. The plough immediately fol. exports of the domes it produce of the Uniwithout d plants. surmounted to the formed, may exligently performed, may exligently performed, may exligently performed to the formed to the population, constitutes in value more than two thirds of the exports of the United States. pect much vexacion in its subsequent culti- domestic produce of the United States.

The first ploughing is generally performed with two furrows to the row, leaving a of circumstances, we have obtained narrow ridge of not more than six or eight as the cultiva ors of Cotton we are inches to be work d by the hoe. In the mainly to look not only for individsecond ploughing the intervals between the ridges should be effectually ploughed; out, nence of our commercial and political imand the fresh earth thrown lightly around portance, and this pro-eminence is to be the lower part of the cotton stalks. Every preserved not so much from our local adsubsequent ploughing should be performed in the same manner, with an increasing par- terprise, industry and skill which have placed ticularity as the plants increase in size and the competition of other regions, not less approach maturity, not to run deep and near, favored by climate at a distance, and given be laid down as admitting of no modifica- lest by so doing, the lateral roots which are to us the command of the markets of the tion, are these: Every part of the soil should thrown out in search of food, should be in- world. regulated by the stratum which divides dels are used in effecting the same results, the fertile from the unfertile moulds. There, but it is deemed unnecessary to enter into fore, in the breaking up or preparation of a description of them or a description of produced dissatisfact on with our own State, cian-a divine-acquaint him, if you can land, the plough may go as deep as the soil their relative adaptation to the objects in- and driven so many of our planters from us, tended. Every planter in the selection of to seek their fortunes elsewhere, two have ploughs will of course be governed by his contributed more than any others to that ing. The prevailing error that education own observation.

tervals of not more than three weeks from largely to the hand, and the employment of the commencement to the termination of its overseers. cultivation, and success depends not less upon the judicious and skilful management of late number of the "Agriculturist" that a the hoe than of the plough. There is however much greater uniformity in the method of using this implement, and it may be I will endeavor to show, will invariably proremarked, in general, that where the soil is duce it. It has been the too fatal practice mellow and in good condition, it is sufficient in South-Carolina to clear and wear out to remove the grass where the plough can- the lands fit for cultivation. Plant twelve not reach it and to draw a little fresh earth | acres of cotton, and eight of corn, pota oes, to the plants with the hoe where the beds &c. to the hand, as recommended by a Pine are hard; its province in addition, is to loos- Land Planter," and you will most certainly

tiveness, many planters are in the habit of and nurse your lands, and they will always topping their cotton, and there is no doubt improve under such management. You that where this operation is performed in are told to plant largely, and make a great time, it produces good results. The plant deal to the hand. I tell you to plant no when upward growth is checked by this more than you can tend very carefully, and process, yields more of its circulation to the make a great deal to the acre, and at length support of its lateral branches and to the you will make a great deal to the hand too. nourishment of its fruit.

The committee deem it almost unneces- hand which has so sadly impoverished the sary to allude to the great importance of having the cotton gathered as soon after it has opened as is consistent with a proper duce the same results wherever practised. regard to the attention due to other interests on a plantation. Every planter of obser- must have rest; which latter is only a differ. Rest is important, if not necessary; but manurvalion must be convinced of the great loss ent and tetter system of manuring. I have ling, either by planting and turning in green in weight, and the deterioration in quality, heard of lands which do not require either, crops, or in some other way, is more so. 2. The sustained by cotton, from long exposure in but I have not seen them, and I know they

The cotion plant is well known to be of them appearing in the plant and others Many of them no doubt do; but experisleep of winter, and by its genial influence ments have proved the existence of a cirgives it life and beauty, is regulated by a culatory system in the vegetable as well as steady hand—and grateful when he commits in the animal creation; and it is known that, that quantity, and keep up horses—must whatever substances are applied to the organs through which they receive and digest operation as soon a trewards as practicable. jured by drawing within their circulation as the land from continued cultivation bemay be attributed to this cause. This alone combined with the circumstance that we have not yet been able sat. isfactorily to trace the causes or procotton is liable, shews the importance of an improved state of agricultural knowledgeknowledge, the advancement of which has cessary to understand the processes of ve-

Gossyppium has been historically known and the ever consoling reflection to the since the time of Herodoius, the father of After the plants are up, commences a profane history; but so recent has been its most important part of the cultivation; and cultivation in this country that many now here the Committee will remark, that living can recollect its introduction among practical results on the culture of Cotton are us as an article of Commerce. It would varied so much by circumstances, that it is be foreign to the objects of this report to impossible to lay down rules which will be refer to the important influence which in its of universal application. But depending al. processes of cultiva ion, manufacture and most entirely upon experience and observa- sale, this article is now exercising on the tion, and very little upon theoretic reason. destinies of the human race : But in illus. ing, every judicious planter will be regula- tration of the extent of is cultivation and of the cotton lands resting every year, and macondition of his field. The first process the last report of the Secretary of the Treahowever, after the cotton is up, is generally, ury containing, a statement of the annual Commerce and Navigation of the United States, commencing on the first of Oc ober 1837, and ending on the 30 h September 1838. According to this report, the entire the drill as practicable ted States amounted for that year to traise injuring the \$96.033,821. Of this amount the export gemoving the of raw cotton alone amounted o \$61,556.811 ins to appear, and manufactures to \$3,753.755 making bient size and in all \$65,315.556, and leaving less than \$31,000.000 for the exports of the domestic earth. The produce of the whole Umon besides, inclu dril from ten ding the con ribu ions of the earth, the for this hoeing is est and the sea, of agriculture and manuty in the cul- factu es. Thus we see that the single artithe overseer demands an increase of wages at the expiration of each year, until at the expiration of each year, until at

> To the support of the pre-emin nee, which, under a fortunate combination ual prosperity but for the permavantages, as from a perseverance in that en-

> > From the Southern Agriculturist. ON THE CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

MR. EDITOR,-Of the causes which have result, and for the present I will confine is not necessary to the planter is a great The cotton crop should be worke at in. myself to those two. I mean planting cause of failure among that class of men.

I was somewhat surprised to find in a writer, under the title of Emigration, would prevent the evil by the very means, which shal, as quoted in the late able address to do the same thing. Plant seven acres of With a view to the increase of product cotton and five of provision-manure-rest It is the system of planting largely to the upper country of this State, is now wearing out the lands in the West, will always pro-

are scarce. If manure or rest, or both, are necessary to keep lands from deteriorating, I will venture to assert that no one who tem to any profitable extent.

Let me compare the two systems. The planter who cultivates twenty acres to each hand, must encounter great labor in the outset to get that quantity of open land--he must make great use of the plough to tend provision land, and as I maintain he cannot clear tresh lands sufficient to enable him to their nutrimen', that may either tend to pro- rest and refresh those which are wearing out. The system is, to increase yearly the Hence it is obvious that the health of vege- quantity of land planted to produce an aver tables like that of animals may become in- a se crop-which crop gradually diminishes, deleterious or poisonous qualities, and that comes exhausted, until he abandons his the rot and other diseases in cotton plantation in dispair, and the result is-emigration.

I have not the least doubt on the other well tended, one year with another--with as twenty acres, carefully tended. The great gain is, that under the moderate system of planting eight of the twenty acres may be rested every alternate year, and thereby in the end, so far from exhausting the public papers, that India rubber will advantages of the moderate system, are For a strong, firm, cheap glue, nothing has neither few, nor ununportant. Among them vet been discovered superior to the best getation, and to remark intelligently upon are, especially, rest-without which I think kind of that which is in general use; and

ly covered while the earth is friable. The will have some agency in removing within | plantation improves with each year. Freshness and fertility is imparted to the soil, in The cotton plant under the nane of place of increasing barrenness and decay, planter that he at least will not be compelled to-emigrate.

I am fully convinced that the system of heavy planting is extremely injurious to the best interests of the planter, and of the State, and I would greatly rejoice to see every where in South Carolina the adoption of a different system. To see no more planted tnan the planter is always able to keep clear of grass-to see at least one half of

Another cause of our want of success is in the employment of overseers. I do not wish to be understood as saving a word against that industrious and useful class of men, but what I do mean is, that no planter can be entirely successful who places the whole management of his estate in the hands of another.

I will state the overseer system, simply and plain y. Admit that a planter employs a good overser, who conducts his business generally, well enough, (always denying, nowever, that the overseer can conduct it better than the employer, if he has any good habits of business.) Under such an overseer, the plantation may be put and kept in good condition, but the usual result is that length the employer will give him no more, and he seeks employment elsewhere. The planter gets another-a bad one-the chanoverseers are more numerous than good ones.) The plantation becomes unprofitable under his management-he in turn is replaced by another, and after a course of years, under good, indifferent, and bad overseers, the owner abandons a fine climate, and perhaps a fruitful soil, in the vain hope of finding elsewhere a country where his labors will be rewarded; but vain will be his hope; if he continues always to trust entirely to another, what he ought in great part to do himself.

It is a great but too common error of most persons to suppose that any fool can make a good planter. Parents have often been English Education—enough for a planter." by putting any sort of a female to any sort Give him enough for a lawyer-a physiwith all arts and studies," and he will make, I assure you, no worse planter for his learn. I am aware of no pursuit that requires more continual observation and reflection than agriculture; and I think that no one is likely to be a very successful planter, unless he so considers it. 'Agriculture,' says Marthe planters and farmers of South Carolina. "is a subject which viewed in all its branches, and to their fullest extent, is not only the most difficult in the rural economies, but in

the circle of human arts and science." How then can the planter be successful who follows no fixed plan himself, and entrusts the management of his entire estate to the ever varying plans of his agents, whom he changes with almost every year? Let me advise each one to follow some system-an erroneous one is better than none at all. Never cultivate more than his force is able to tend in any season, however adverse--res!-manure and nurse his lands --never entrust to another what he can and ought to do himself, and to him, I am sure, the necessity of emigrating will never be pre-COTTON.

There are two points in which we consider the views in the foregoing article erroneous. 1. Cultivated lands must be manured, or Too little prominence is given to manuring .proscription of overseers is too general. On a 'arge plantation the proprietor cannot exercise a constant personal supervision over all its ope. rations; and if he could, the labor and exposure would be too much for the majority of our plante us to be, not the employment of overseers, but entrusting too much to them when they are emshould not suffer such management by any overseer as to let his "plantation become unprofitable" The province of the overscer should be generally to execute the or ders of his employer, and this he should be required to do uniformly, promptly and faithfully, as will cheerfully, or be sent to seek employment somewhere else. He should be required to render a written account of his stewardship,-of even the hoes and plows committed to the hands under him-at least once a week. All this could be done, and still the overseer be treated with the courtesy and respect due to him as a man and a citizen. A planterhand, that twelve acres in cotion and corn, if he can, without abuse of language be so called -who allows the profits of his plantation to degood and bad seasons, will produce as much | pend upon an overseer, ought to have a guardian appointed to manage his business.

> Glue. It has been erroneously stated in Amer. Farmer.

soon as we can find room.

ON BREEDING AND REARING HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

By William Williams, of Nashville, Ten.

The No. for June 1st offers premiums

for the 1st and 2d best essays "on the subjects of breeding and rearing horses for agricultural purposes." The writers are faid under no restrictions as to the mode of discussion, or the breeds they may choose to advocate. An agricul ural paper could not be expected to have been more liberal. A dissertation on the blood and proportions, the breeding, rearing and training the turf race-horse : or the stouter built, but not much less blood-like roadster, hunter, or war-house which the advance of modern imes has introduced, might not have suited the tastes of a majority of your readers You are aware however, that by placing an interdict on the turf, the camp, the field and the road, you damp the arbour of your writers, and strip the horse of his glory. The plough and cart horse is a mere utilitarian, and ploughing and carring, however the poets may have embellished them in song, are known by the Workies to be plain fact mat ers, and fectually achieved by the due and continued application of bone and sinew. There evidently is no fancy in the affair to the man who holds the handles and guides the team. There is however, ample room for the exercise of much practical good sense in pointing out the bost muchad of breeding, raising, breaking and working farming horses to the best advantage. The profits of agricultural operation generally are moderate, and managed as they are in many instances loss is incurred. Most breeders of animals, it is apprehended, receive but a very inadequate compensation for their time and attention and money expended. It ought not to be, and that it is does not result necessarily, but from the want of proper care and judgment in breedbeen, not inaptly called the hap-hazard mode, in harness, of the desired size and shape. in raising they are so stinted and starved as The stock should all be selected by a comto warp and destroy whatever little of good form and constitution, they may have accithat they know a horse is a horse and a steer a steer, and that if the colt was got for have saved their money.

The business of breeding animals, in monot been, however, and probably never will be reduced to exactness. "Dame nature" varieties. But certain rules have been laid down by the observance of which we may " Like begets like" is the leading rule. It not only has its exceptions, but it must be and a mare, such as you want, or as near as you can find, the produce of their conwhere no better evidence can be had : 2ndly, But where it can, to select them from good families. In England, where more attening the blood horse, than in any other counamount, landing on a royal, or other Arabmore remote the families, probably the better; but after prohibiting the intercourse of sire and daughter, brother and sister, be. Godolphin Arabian.

they eressed we'll upon other good families. Having shown the right cert to cross, and

We find in the Franklin (Ky.) Farmer, two But the union of their bloods was rathe excellent essays on breeding horses for farm- transcendant, and were we to select from ing purposes, sent to the editor of that paper the best of Eclipse's sons, we should take in competition for a premium offered by him. these-Bennin brough, Waxy and Gohan-The following is the one to which the premium | na, all out of Herod mares, and Hamiltoniwas awarded. The other we shall copy as an, out of Highflyer, a son of Herod. Sr Archy and Eclipse of Long Island are both good stallions and their blood is thought to cross well but the blood of Eclipse and Rutler, son of Sir Archy, "nicks." Theso last rules are to be learned by practice only. Who can assign the reason why Ratler's immediate descendants have not shown his worth? In them it measurably dormant, but it is shining with resplendant lustre in Mingo and Job, of the second generation. And of Job it was hardly to have been expected as he combines an unusual propottion of Domea and Sir Archy blood, being bred very m. ch " in and in."

The thorough bred horse, standing evidently and acknowledgedly in the first rank, the rule for breeding and raising him being "considered and freely understood," a valriety suited to a particular purpose is to be produced by considering the lproperties, wanted, and the families and individuals from which such properties are most likely to be inherited. Were the thorough breeds equally numerous, and bred and raised at the same or nearly the same cost, I would say without hesitation, and so would every one who understands his interest, put the thorough breds to work. Eclipse, or Ratler, or Tranby, or Mingo, or Job, if put to it in their prime, would have done more work than any inferior bred horses of their size. In June or July, blood will tell as promptly in the corn field as on the race course. My best breds always then take lead. But the above, and such as the above, are not accessible to farmers generally.-The price formers. What then is to be done? In this glorious land of morny, every one, who has the means, does as he pleases, and I only wish I can scarcely hope, that some individuals or companies or agricultural societies would import a bay Turk, a bay Barb and a Cleaveland bay, and bay dray, or draught horse. The Cleveland bays are said to be almost uniformly of bay color and universally gentle in harness. I have seen a few matches from ing and raising. They follow what has the north, apparently half breds, excellent Draught horses, perhaps equal to any.

might be had in Virginia or Pennsylvania.

petent julge of horse flesh, and the two coarser kinds should be chosen not only dentily brought into the world with them. with a view to their own soutness, but fami-These seem to act without object, except. ly stoutness and gentleness at work, and with a scrutinizing eye to their hoofs and pasterns. Brittle horn, gummy ankles, or a barrel of corn and the calf gratis, that they tendency to grease in the heals should be an insurmountable objection to a horse however perfect in other respects. We dern times, is said to be science. It has would of course have to choose the temper of the Barbs and Turks, though a man thoroughly conversant with horses can from in her operations delights to display endless certain indications form a tolerably correct estimate of their tempers. A person but moderately acquainted would be able to reasonably expect to approximate certainty. know that Belshazzar was quiet, and that St. Giles was "queer." The mares to be selected, should be well bred, of bay or understood with limitation. Select a horse brown colour and a few greys. They should have long heads, wide between the eyes, and jaws well displayed, with clear junction may resemble the sire, or the placid eyes, and open foreheads, with pointed, dam, or neither; but it may have an inter- well set cars, and fine muzzles, and nostrils; mediate form, or may take after some re- necks of moderate length and muscular, mote ancestor; and if the remote ancestors with large detached windpipes; having were indifferent, or positively bad, the quarters before and behind with plenty of chances will be against the rule, in propor- muscle; large bodies with large ribs, and tion to the number of worthy progenitors. the short ribs close to the hips; standing It should be enjoined on beginners, therefore, even and rather wide on legs abounding in 1st, To select good animals to start upon, bone and sinew, and terminated by tough black hoofs. A white pastern and hoof is about as liable to disease as those of black or dark chesnut colour. The Stallions tion has been paid to the breeding and rear- should be of similar shape, but more coarseness is tolerable in them, particularly about try, they have arrived at extraordinary size, the neck. The mares above described of and power and endurance; and it has been | \$15 1-2 hands high or upwards should be put done by combining the Arab, Barband Turk, to the Barb and Turk, those under, to the and developing the bone and muscle of Cleaveland bay. Those three crosses in the new race by generous feed and judicious the general would produce stock of sufficiexercise. There no one thinks of breeding ent size. The best of the colts should be a racer from a mare who has not at least kept for stallions. When a filly was deters. The fault most commonly committed seems five pure crosses. And many of their most ficient in size she should be put to the dray distinguished mares can number double the horse. The crossing and the result of caco cross should be regularly recorded. If of ployed The planter should be a planter, and jan or Burb mare. There is something in very defective form she should not be perdirect all the operations on his plantation. He the blood, that gives family distinction, mitted to breed, or be put to a Jack. If the though the blood may not tell in particular mule inherited the defect, it would not be individuals, either from mismanagement or perpetuated? And all the blind fillies, and accident, or from some defect in constitution | those having defective eyes, should be put or form. A third rule requires that they to a Jack, for a blind mule would be a curibe crossed; in other words, that we avoid osity. A colt thus bred might be kept as the coupling together near relatives. The a coverer at about \$10 the price of the season of one mare. And where the blood of the dray at \$7,50 or perhaps \$5, which should be the minimum price. Am I asked vond these we may probably be permitted why the expense of importing a Barb and to use our judgment in selecting the requi- Turk should be incurred ? It is answered, site forms. Some of the double Januses the Byerley Turk and the Curwen Bay were very well proportioned, but they were Barb got a colt and filly, the sire and dam very small. The double Archys evidently of Par ner, one of the best horses ever bred. show a falling off. But Wagner by Sir He got Tarrar, a capital one. He got He-Charles out of a Marion is thought to be rod, the listing properties of whose stock among the good ones. And we need not have probably never been equalled. He look for a better than Highflyer, his dam got Highflyer, who had no parrallel in his by Blank, got by Regulus, both sons of the day. He got Sir Peter, a good racer, and. as a stallion, without a parrallel in his day. There are some subordinate rules, that He transmitted his excellence to Haphaz. in the thorough bred studs, should be well and; and he to Philho da-puta; and he got considered. 1. Certain families cross bet. Birmingham, who, but for the inroads made ter than others, all being good. 2d. Cer. on his constitution by bad management, tain individuals cross better than other in- might have perpetuated the family stoutness. and a crust on the different results of the application of different results of the ap